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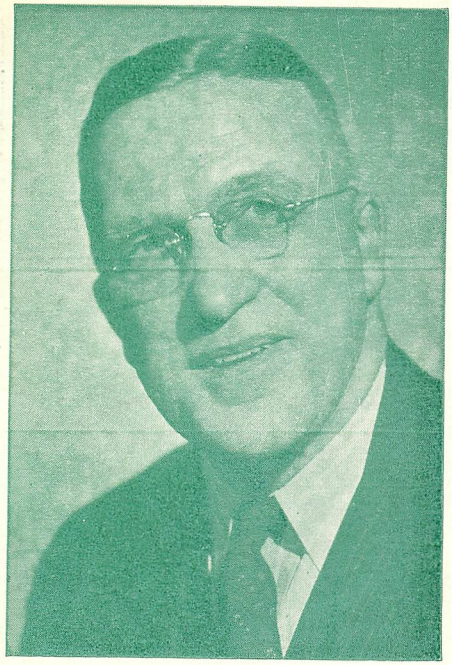

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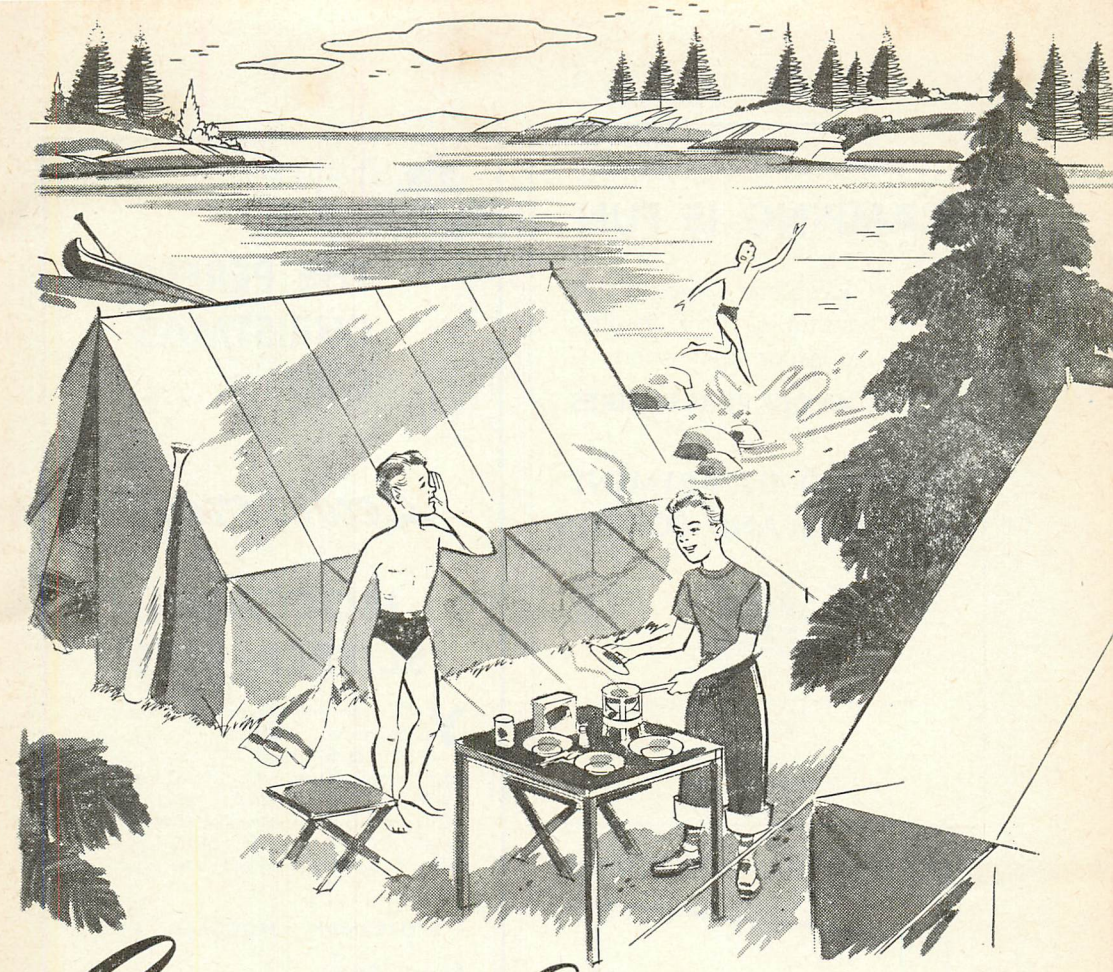

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CANADIAN CAMPING

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Cover Photo—R. Muckleston

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Assistant Editor
Mary L. Northway
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Publishing Agent
Fred Haiblen
170 Bloor St. W., Toronto

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What is Camp without Music? —*John Palmer*

A Camp Song

(Tune: "I'll see you again.")

We'll return again,
Whenever Camp fires burn again,
Winters may be long and drear
But we'll be here
When summer calls us.
Days so glad and free
Will always linger in memory;
And whatever we may do,
Lakes and skies of azure blue,
Bring us dreams our whole life through
Of you.

Spiritual Values in Camping *

DR. LOWELL B. HAZZARD

Professor of Old Testament at Wesminster (Md.) Theological Seminary

Never in history has so much depended on the spiritual orientation of youth. And no group of people in the country—preachers, teachers, or parents—has a greater opportunity to direct that orientation than the people who live with children and adolescents through camping experiences of the summer months. Lives have been changed repeatedly in summer camps. No one goes through a camping experience without its leaving some mark upon his spirit. Whether you know it or not, whether you desire it or not, you are going to affect for good or ill, the spiritual lives of the young people with whom you deal.

I want to make clear at the outset what I am thinking of when I speak of the spiritual values in camping. I am not dealing with the teachings of any religious group—Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish. I am not thinking of any religious indoctrination program, nor of the formal provisions which you may or may not make in your camps for worship. I am thinking rather of that deeper thing which is basic for all of us, the orientation of our souls toward God and toward our fellowmen. I am suggesting that, not tacked on but inherent in the very nature of camping itself, there is the opportunity for all of us to see to it that the young people in our care attain a deeply spiritual grounding for life.

Let me first of all suggest to you the points at which it seems to me the camp experience, unless we hopelessly distort it and misuse it, contains raw material for the best spiritual training which can possibly be given. There are two major aspects of camp life which cause this to be true.

The first is its closeness to nature. In the camp you are likely, at least part of the time, to erect your own shelter and cook your own food. You build your own fire and paddle your own canoe. As you do these things, you are close under the eyes of nature and you come to know her as a friend. You discover the treasures of the forest or the meadow. You climb hills and you make friends with trees, birds, animals, and even insects. Camping today is increasingly close to nature. In this lies one of its major spiritual values.

Advantages of Natural Setting

Let us see what closeness to nature will do for the camper if we are careful to see that it does. First, it will call out the sense of wonder. Perhaps the purest approach to the reality of God is the sense of wonder.

Take a book like "How Miracles Abound" and see whether you can read it without a profound sense of the reality of God. Then think of your opportunities as you introduce children to the beauty of the mushroom pattern, the symmetry of a spider web, the golden glow of sunshine after rain. There is no worship experience more poignant than the experience of the sunset over the lake as a group of junior-highs catch their breath at the glowing and fading of colors and a sensitive counselor softly says, "God who touchest earth with beauty, Make me lovely, too."

In the second place, there is the experience of harmony and order. One of the tragedies of our present situation is that we have lived so long in the presence of the distorted and the abnormal that we actually mistake abnormality for normality and distortion for the real. Think of the world to which these campers of ours belong, a world of blaring radios and flickering television, a world of gangster comics and torrid movies, a world of jungle music and art without meaning. Then think of the world to which we are privileged to introduce them — a world of balanced harmony of light and shade, of mass and color, of trees and mountains that put on nothing and strive for no effect but are beautiful just by being themselves.

I do not mean that we would be contributing to the spiritual growth of our youth by permitting them to escape from their disordered world into the peace of nature, and never go back. This distorted world into which they have been born is their world and they must live in it. But if they are to remain sane, they must have the corrective which harmony and order of nature bring.

Not once, but several times in my life, it has come over me with the force of a revelation that the great evils of the world are man-made, and that if we would cure the sickness of a maddened world, we must return to nature for the great lessons which God would have us learn.

The best cure for the gaudiness, the artificiality and the fever which is our civilization's worst gift to her children, is the unselfconscious order of the world that God has made. If ordinarily we live in the midst of man's disorder, in camp we come into the presence of God's design.

In the third place, nature confronts us by a challenge to creativity in reponse to God's great creativeness. Not that as we finger clay, dabble with paint or learn to weave or dye in camp we set out to imitate nature, but that the prodigal creativeness of nature sets loose within the human spirit that urge which makes us all akin to God— the urge to create out of the deepest yearnings of our spirit forms of beauty that are even yet waiting to be released. Blessed is the camp counselor who teaches the child to see and unlock within him something that is there, waiting to be set free.

A fourth value gained from living close to nature is adaptability. Nature is inexorable. Rain falls in spite of all our fond desires. But when we learn to live with nature, to adapt ourselves to her moods, we find that in every aspect she is beautiful. The person who finds rain "depressing" or storms "frightening" has not been camping.

One remembers the little child whose mother thought he would be afraid of the storm. But he jumped up and down when the thunder crashed and cried, "Do it again God, do it again!" And one remembers days in camp when a storm was not a signal to run away, but to loosen tent ropes. To a real camper the vicissitudes of life become a challenge and in natures every aspect appears the hand of God.

Cooperative Fellowship

There is another part of camp life, which is just as rich in spiritual values. That is its cooperative fellowship. What does the cooperative fellowship of camp experience do for a camper? In the first place it helps him to discover community. We are members one of another and our world is going to disintegrate completely unless we recognize it.

Now, nowhere does one discover the necessity and the job of community more fully than at camp. There is simply no place for the lone wolf in the camp experience; no place, either, for the selfish person who expects to be waited on but not to serve; no place for cliches, for snobs, for social barriers, for anything but fellowship. In camp, artificial distinctions melt away and we are who we are, persons, all having our own significance, no more and no less than our fellows. part of a beloved community.

There is a second aspect of this fellowship experience — democracy — the sharing of responsibility. Who, as a camp counselor, has not seen a camper —a junior or a junior-high, pampered or dominated at home—take a responsibility for the first time and grow greatly under it? Who has not marvelled at the wisdom and poise of juniors and seniors alike when they came to decisions under the stimulus of shared responsibility?

Democracy also means a leveling process in which, at certain points, the camper may even be able to teach the counselor, and all artificial distinctions drop away. In these days of the increasing importance of "brass," the leveling experience of a camp where all wear the same kind of clothes, and "No one" as Jesus said, "is called Teacher" is all to the good.

There is one further point which may or may not belong to this experience of fellowship, but which is certainly one of the spiritual values in camp life, and that is the sheer elementalness of it. There is some controversy, I know, as to how primitive a camp should be. But while, perhaps, it need not always be completely primitive, the genius of camping is that it is raw.

It is amazing how many good qualities are revealed in human nature when life is stripped down to its essentials. The experience of camp life, dangers shared, precautions learned, care exercised, responsibility for each other's safety—all these are spiritual values, teaching of which is made possible by the conditions under which campers live. Unexpected skills are developed, unexpected inner resources uncovered as campers face situations from which they have been protected all their lives.

Necessary Values

Here I must try to indicate how very necessary in our contemporary life is the development of just those values which camping is calculated to teach.

First there is the prevalence in our day of secularism and materialism. Secularism is not atheism, nor is it exactly naturalism or humanism. It is that attitude toward life which feels that "it doesn't make any difference what a man believes so long as he lives right," which puts material comfort before everything else in its list of values, which has long ceased to have any definite convictions about anything except that it is important to get ahead.

What men need today is not so much a rebirth of dogma as a rebirth of faith, faith in the ultimately spiritual bases of the universe, precisely the faith camping calculates to arouse.

Second, there is militarism. Many of us have not awakened yet to the threat to our entire way of life which is involved in the growing tendency to militarize the living and thinking of our youth. Many of the things upon which our Judaeo-Christian civilization is built—freedom, brotherhood, creativity—are threatened by militarism, with its regimentation, its barked orders, and its inculcation of the belief that love and goodwill are soft and the sword is the final arbiter in the relationships of men.

The creative and democratic fellowship of camp-life, camp with its emphases on creativity and goodwill, is the best antidote possible for this philosophy which threatens to poison today's youth. The best way to combat communism and totalitarianism of all kinds is to implant deeply in the minds and hearts of youth a love for and a belief in democratic values, and to give youth the satisfying experience of living by these values.

In the free give-and-take of camp life, the true democracy of it procedures. the belief in one another, the fellowship, there is something which will make American youth ever opposed to all kinds of totalitarian procedures. The American camp is the best proof of superiority of our way of life over the civilization of the concentration camp.

Ours is a wasteful culture. The camper learns not to waste. He learns the conservation of natural resources, and why.

Ours is a transient culture. To discover, even for a little while, the earth from which our sustenance comes and the eternity of hills and stars is to get a sense of stability which all our rootlessness cannot completely destroy.

Camping without a sense of spiritual values is camping with its heart left out. The values are inherent in camp life. You do not have to drag them in. They are there. But your campers may largely miss them unless you feel them first. Happy is the leader whose own awareness of spiritual values is so high and keen that the camping experiences into which he leads his boys and girls are all high spiritual adventures.

*From a Talk given at the American Camping Association Convention, Chicago.

MUSIC in Camp

BARBARA CASS-BEGGS, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.*

How can we make the best use of music in Camp? This is a question of real interest these days now that Camps are beginning to realize that Dramatics, Handwork, modern as well as square dancing and particularly Music, not only "belong" but form an essential part of any Camp programme. (Can you imagine, for example, a campfire where no one sang, or a trip when no camp songs were composed?) Certain camps, groups and individuals have pioneered musically, but even so there is always room for new ideas—and in many camps music still belongs in the "hit and miss" category.

One of the reasons for this is a lack of good music or song leaders—and this could be, at least partially, overcome by a pre-camp course for song leaders—(such as the pre-camp courses on Campcraft, etc.). Such a course could cover simply conducting, some knowledge of how to use the voice-range, breathing and diction—what songs to choose and why, and what song books are the most useful. Further time could be well spent on learning how to plan a Record session and what records to use; how to include a rhythm band and camp orchestra and how to organize a choir which can tackle part-singing, anthems for the worship services and possibly present an operetta.

There is a wide range of musical activity and music directors or song leaders (whatever we want to call them) will need help if they are to do a good job. When and how music is introduced into the camp programme depends upon the type of programme and the type of leadership available, but here are a few suggestions which may be of some use.

1. The entire camp—campers and staff (for staff cannot help in singing songs if they do not know the songs) should have one period of singing per day, preferably not in the open air and preferably with a piano. When new songs are taught, after a meal is a good time, when they are still seated at their tables. This session should be orderly—everyone should be expected to take part and all the new and musically worth-while songs and rounds can be introduced at this session. If the camp is very big, this period might be taken in turn by the different sections. By the end of a month's camp the campers would have a repertoire of at least 50 good (and new to them) folk songs or rounds. Each session should include one or two new songs—a well-known song — something serious — something rowdy — something lively — something quiet and, through the use of descants, informal harmony, solos and chorus and

antiphonal singing, so these sessions need never be dull. Informal sing-songs take place at campfires, on hikes, in cabin groups and after meals.

2. All those in camp with any kind of a musical instrument should be formed into a band (kitchen equipment can be used for percussion and all kinds of instruments made in the Arts and Crafts sessions. This band should meet once a week—or more often if so desired, on their own. The band can be used to accompany singing at Campfires, to play before or after a dramatic performance. The band, as such, should not be taken too seriously—it is fun and it is noisy. If you are lucky enough to have a few string players, or woodwind, then some kind of quartet might be formed which could attempt more serious work. Along the same lines it will be found that some cabin groups — usually the younger ones, 7-11, will enjoy one or two rhythm band periods per week and this group can perform at a camp programme or be used as suggested for the camp band. The band would of course take part in any carnival or camp processions.

3. Singing in small groups does not appeal to the younger ones so much, but a group will enjoy singing if it can act out or dramatize the songs and many folk songs are most suitable for this purpose. Amongst the teenagers there is always a minority who show real interest and nothing can be more lovely than a small choir to lead in worship services, learn new and easy part songs, etc., or perhaps, if some staff members help, form a Madrigal group (Madrigals are particularly effective as they are always sung unaccompanied and every vocal part is of interest.

4. Informal listening to records during rest hour, or at the end of evening programme is usually much appreciated. On Sunday after lunch or some time on Sunday evening, some simple music appreciation is worth attempting —the life story of a composer, the background of a song, etc., with records or, better still, with the campers themselves playing. Some camps have professional musicians employed just to provide a concert every Sunday and to play to the children at other times, but when this is not feasible, records or, better still, performances by the c a m p e r s themselves, prove quite adequate.

5. Finally, an Operetta makes a wonderful all-camp project, but it *does* take time!

In Camp Gay Venture, where I had the pleasure of leading the music this summer, and where free choice is the order of the day, we had a rhythm band; an entire section working on dramatized folk songs; a choir, which met twice or three times a week for anthems, etc.; an operetta, which was really the choice of a group of 14 teenagers, but finally became a project for the whole camp—with the boys making a totem pole and setting up the scenery —Senior Counsellors dancing and organizing a dance with the junior girls and the Dramatics personnel helping with the production and costumes. We also found time for a short music appreciation session each Sunday after lunch.

On Sunday evenings we put on a rather special programme in which folk lore stories or lives of famous people were dramatized and appropriate songs and incidental music were woven in. Those taking part dressed up and some real care was taken that the atmosphere of the period and character were caught —as a result, these evenings proved most popular.

Of course in camp you cannot and should not expect a finished performance. There are constant interruptions and changes of personnel, but within limits these can all be part of the fun. On the other hand, in any musical activity certain limits must be set and certain standards attained, otherwise neither those participating or those listening can enjoy what is going on. Now you may very well say "This is fine, but every child is not musically inclined so why should he be made to sing or take part in a band?" Suppose before we answer that question we take a look at the rest of the camp programme. Does every child when he first comes to camp love swimming? Does every child have good eating habits? We don't force them to swim or eat but we do show them what fun it is to swim and how much more enjoyable it is to eat the right kind of food in the right way, and by degrees they do discover that these new and hitherto distasteful occupations can be real fun and new sources of enjoyment.

Now while we are thinking of sources of enjoyment let us consider one more. "Singing is fine, but my campers like to shout—they don't enjoy it if they don't shout". In a real sing-song, children and adults do not have to shout in order to enjoy music and for the following reasons:—

1. Shouting is not singing.

2. Continuous s h o u t i n g is actually harmful to the voice and the campers will lose their voice or get hoarse. There are plenty of good opportunities in camp where shouting and cheering, etc., are fine, but don't let's get this confused with singing and sing-songs.

3. Singing is a group activity and if some shout or some rush the song to such an extent that the group as such cannot participate, then it is not singing and it is not fun.

Music can mean so much, as can all the Arts. Not all our campers are great "he-men" and many more than we think, including the "he-men", would welcome the opportunity to read, to be quiet and listen to records, to sing and learn to play some instrument, to act in a good play, to sing in an operetta if it was considered the natural thing to do and if there were sufficient opportunities for such participation. We all know that music is worthwhile in itself, but in camp it is of special value in that it has that unique capacity for creating atmosphere and drawing a group together. The group you sing with, the things you sing about—what memories of camp live in certain songs! When you look back and think of your camp experiences you hear the wind in the trees and the lapping of the water and the notes of a violin—a thread of melody in the still air. You hear once more the great bursts of song when everyone was in such high spirits and with thoughts of the glowing campfire come the warm sweet harmonies of your friends the campers.

Yes, music belongs—let's do all we can to see that we have more music and better music in camp.

*Barbara Cass-Beggs, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., was former Director of the University Settlement Music School & Music School Camp—now of the University of Swansea, South Wales.

Long Range Plan

For Camp Leadership

BEN SOLOMON

Editor: Youth Leaders Digest

From an address given at Springfield College.

If the field of camping is ever to become the high-grade profession it most surely deserves to be and must eventually be, then the first and most important step that must be taken is to professionalize the position of camp director. Therefore if the camp director is to be a professional then he must have the benefit of the special kind of training needed for that job. It must be given in an accredited curriculum in an accredited school leading to examination, graduation and certification by law. This, naturally, means that he will also have to have certain personal and professional qualifications acceptable to the examining board.

For as long as I can remember in this field, and that goes back to 1925, there has been a continuous demand for qualified camp counselors. A good counselor must be a college man or a graduate; he must have an intimate knowledge of children, their actions and reactions; he must understand camping techniques and c a m p administration policies and practices; he must be an excellent leader for children, able to influence their character and to improve their skills and abilities, and along with many other requirements, he must be a man or woman of excellent morals and character and a shining example for the children to emulate. Over 200 colleges have special training courses for camp counselorship.

But where do we hear of the qualifications or the training of *camp directors?* What personal, technical and professional attributes must a camp director have? He is more important in the operation of a camp than any counselor. He, the camp director, is entirely and solely responsible for everything that goes on in camp. He is responsible for the health, the safety and the general welfare of all the children and all the staff. His responsibility is made particuarly serious and difficult because the summer camp for children is generally located in a primitive outdoors area, mountain or forest country, distant from all the normal aids, inspections and controls of organized communities like cities, towns or villages. Yet for this position, in too many cases, especially in private camps and day camps, you need *no qualifications, no training, no experience, no education;* you don't even need to be of decent character to open a camp and appoint y o u r s e l f camp director.

Maybe it's time for a laugh, although what I am about to say some of you won't think very funny. I have before me a pamphlet issued by the Secretary of State of New York State, the largest camping state in America. This pamphlet outlines in detail the professional requirements and procedure, step by step, necessary and preliminary to taking a state examination to qualify you

to hang out your shingle and practice this profession in New York State.

I want to play a little game with you about this pamphlet. I will read the professional requirements, qualifications and procedures as outlined here and you try to guess what profession it is. You are all fully acquainted with this profession and many thousands of persons, men and women, throughout this country practice it.

In order to make application for this kind of work and to take a state examination to become certificated, which by the way is compulsory, the applicant is required to submit evidence to the Secretary of State that (1) he is of good moral character, that (2) he has satisfactory education, and (3) he must present a physician's certificate attesting to his general good health. (4) he must be free of any communicable disease, (5) he must prove that he is not a user of narcotics or a chronic alcoholic and (6) that he is *a graduate of an accredited college.* (7) He must also have a minimum of two years' actual experience in this work, and then, and then only is he eligible to take the examination for the certificate. (He hasn't got it yet.) After these seven requirements are met, he must then (8) pass separate w r i t t e n and (9) oral examinations which have been created by a State Board of five experts in this field in collaboration with the State B o a r d of Education. If he passes the examinations, he must then (10) give an actual demonstration of his skill in this field and convince them of his ability and fitness to practice. If all this is satisfactory and upon payment of a fee the State Board will issue him a certificate of competence, making him eligible to seek a position in this field. Now then, if by any chance he does not want to work for others but wants to hang out his own shingle, to have his own office or place of business, he must again satisfy the State Board that he has the proper location for this work, and that he has made adequate arrangements to meet all state laws and codes pertaining to this w o r k and particularly that he has adequate equipment and facilities to conduct this practice. He then pays an additional fee for this additional certificate, which, by the way, must be renewed and paid annually. There is of course, in addition to all this, a long list of possible violations of professional practice or pertaining to his person and character which can very easily get his certificates revoked.

What profession do you think all these requirements, qualifications, examinations, p r a c t i c a l demonstration, etc., etc., refer to?

Believe it or not (here is the law and you can come read it for yourself)—all of what I have just outlined is necessary before you can become a *barber* in New York State; before you are considered eligible to trim hair and shave people.

Well, that's fine! It's good to know that we have healthy, high-grade, good-charactered, able and responsible professional persons as barbers. But a camp director can be a felon; he can be of low morals, a psychotic, an illiterate, chronically sick, habitually drunk or a drug addict; he can be a fanatic of any type, emotionally unbalanced—anyone, anywhere, anytime, in any state, can go into the camp business, take your children and mine under his care in distant areas, away from adequate inspection and control. Isn't it about time that we did something about it? Won't it be a fine day when camp directors are brought up to the level of barbers? Most of the accidents and many of the

illnesses that occur every summer *are preventable.* A camp director who is qualified, who is trained and who really cares about children can make many of these deaths unnecessary.

More Standards Are Needed

Of course, much more is needed in this long-range plan. We need standards for all personnel. We need standards relating to the general location of the camp and to the camp site itself. Especially is this true when we think about some of the day camps that are springing up all over. We need practical standards about all the various types of buildings that are being used in many camps. Some are firetraps and others are health hazards. We've made a start in a few states on sanitation standards but there's much more that is needed in this regard, and certainly it's long past due that standards of practice pertaining to medical control, to the health of campers were put into effect. There's refrigeration and preparation of foods, and in other divisions of camp operation. We need adequate standards in all these fields, but these will take a long time to evolve, to create, to test again and again, and to put into practice.

Lastly, creating all these standards won't be enough. We'll have to find practical ways of enforcing them in the hope that year by year the whole field of camping will be upgraded, the profession made stronger and the values which derive from camping made surer.

We need a state-wide system of accident reporting so that at all times we can know what the condition is in camps, which in itself is half the battle. We must evolve an adequte system of inspection, not only of sanitation items, but of all facets of camp operation. Then certainly we can look forward in confidence to the day when all personnel is qualified and professionally certificated by law. Then and then only camping will become a real profession.

Canadian Camping Association News Letter

Dear Camping Friends,

As this is the last issue of Canadian Camping for the year 1952, perhaps it would be appropriate to draw to your attention certain specific items arising from our recent Canadian Camping Association Board meeting which affect all of our camping constituency. In several instances it would be extremely helpful if you would write to the National Office with your impressions and thoughts on points stated here. It is becoming increasingly evident that the very small number of regular correspondents among our far flung membership presents one of the most serious obstacles to developing a truly National Camping Association. May we soon number you among those who write regularly.

Helpful material available this year—

B.C. Camping Institute Program

Ontario Camping Association Business Principles

Canadian Camping Association Operating Code

Ontario Camping Association Directory

There are bound to be numerous other worthwhile pieces of literature and we would be delighted to receive copies from individual members or Provincial Executives.

A request from the Manitoba Association for clarification of the Provincial Association titles resulted in a recent Board decision that Provincial Associations should be known as "Manitoba Camping Association—A section of the Canadian Camping Association".

In Ontario, the Provincial Government have worked closely with the Standards Committee and it seems that certain basic standards may soon become mandatory in that Province—have you a copy of the Ontario Camping Association Standards? They are available at the Association Office.

We are now endeavouring to secure a list of all Children's Camps in Canada. There are various ways in which such a list may be developed but all of them will involve considerable work. If your local Association has developed a list of all the camps in your Province you are urged to contact the Membership Chairman, Mr. C. T. Sharpe, giving him the information you have available.

The Editorial Committee of the Camping Magazine welcomes articles from members all across this vast country of ours. Some of us are more and more convinced that rather unique and extremely progressive things are happening in Canadian camps. The Camping Magazine presents an opportunity for you to "tell the story". Please forward your articles to the Magazine Editor. She would also welcome the use of cuts used in your annual publicity and you may be assured that they will be returned to you in good order.

The Health and Safety Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Harry Ebbs, are conducting a survey and would like to receive copies of health and medical forms used in our Canadian camps.

We sincerely hope to hear from many of you regarding points raised in this News Letter. In some instances our

camp people are developing winter camp projects, the story of these too would be extremely worthwhile for consideration by our Editorial Committee. We sincerely hope that the points raised here—concerns of your Canadian Camping Association Executive Committee—will in some part become your personal concerns and those of your Provincial Associations. If we may hear from you individually or from your corresponding secretary to the effect that these matters have found a place on the agenda in your Association meetings, we know that progress will be made this winter.

Thanks indeed for your interest and co-operation and sincere good wishes for the Christmas holiday season.

Yours very truly,
W. E. (Ted) Yard,
President.

Notes from the Provinces

Ontario Camping Association

The first open meeting of the season was held on October 29th and the special speaker was Prof. Charles E. Hendry of The Toronto University School of Social Work on the subject of "Personal Policies and Practices relating to Camp Counselors". The talk was based on a survey made in Ontario Camps on Standards.

British Columbia Camping Association

At the first general meeting held in Vancouver of the B.C. Camping Association, the exciting topic of the evening was: "What's New in Your Camp?" Many valuable ideas were shared by Camp leaders. "To keep our standards high we shall discuss better methods of fire protection, waterfront safety and trained leadership". As a result of these discussions much valuable information and experiences were shared.

National CGIT Camp

DENCY R. MCCALLA*

The first National C.G.I.T. Camp for girls has become a reality. A dream, a great deal of creative and consecrated preparation, support from provincial boards, local churches and Canadian Girls In Training combined to make it possible. Camp Kwasind, the beautiful site owned by the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, situated on Skeleton Lake in Muskoka, was the setting for this Camp. Sixty-five girls, thirteen leaders and five overseas guests, representative of every province in Canada and of Africa, India, Korea, Formosa and Bolivia made Kwasind their home from July 8-19.

Some people might have thought that the program was very heavy, but these girls, 16 and 17 years of age, took it in their stride. They spent two hours each morning in serious and intelligent discussion of the problems and concerns of the C.G.I.T. movement, making suggestions and recommendations which may well influence the course of the movement for years to come. Another hour was used for Interest Groups during which the girls prepared themselves to make a more effective contribution to their own churches through study: in Children's, Junior and Teen-age work; in the leadership of music and recreation; and in understanding gained through a group on world friendship and the outreach of the Church. Each afternoon, there was an hour and a half of Bible Study.

Miss Maria Chela from Angola, Portuguese West Africa, Miss Margaret Dawson, a missionary from that country, Miss Yung Chung Kim of Korea, Miss Carol Chiam of Formosa and Miss Luz Llanque from Bolivia attended the Camp.

*Miss McCalla is Secretary for Girls' Work and Young People's Work under the Board of Christian Education in The United Church.

Safety Provisions

L. B. Smith

Camping Branch, Dept. of Education, Ontario Government

The Ontario Department of Education has now presented an outline of safety provisions to the operators of those camps which receive "the grant for non-profit camps" in this Province. It is the intention of this Department to make future grants to camps contingent upon such safety provisions as the following:

1. The holding, by a mature, resident staff member, of the Canadian Red Cross Society Standard Certificate in First Aid, or the St. John Ambulance Association Senior First Aid Certificate, or other equivalent qualifications;
2. A health examination for each camper and staff member within two weeks prior to going to camp;
3. A mid-day rest period of not less than one hour for campers;
4. Provision for a hot bath or shower at least once a week when campers are in attendance for two weeks or more;
5. The supervision of all waterfront and watercraft activities by a mature person holding the Bronze Medallion of the Royal Life Saving Society (or equivalent qualifications) and with experience in waterfront supervision;
6. The provision of an adequate life guard system whenever campers are in the water; at least one life guard for every ten persons, free from all other duties during that period and giving his undivided attention to the safety of the campers;
7. Appropriate safety rules for swimming, to apply to staff and visitors as well as campers;

a. No one to swim alone;

b. A swim test to classify all campers before they are permitted a "free swim";

c. The restriction of non-swimmers to an approved, enclosed, shallow-water area;

d. Swimming restricted to a marked swimming area except in certain authorized swimming contests, in which a boat, manned by two persons and carrying adequate life-saving equipment, should accompany each swimmer;

e. The safe condition of all waterfront equipment, especially watercraft, to be the personal responsibility of the camp operator;

f. Precautions against overloading of watercraft;

g. Visitors to enter watercraft only with special permission;

h. Only tested swimmers to enter watercraft except that non-swimmers may have watercraft instruction in marked, shallow-water area;

i. No person to be allowed alone in any watercraft in water beyond his depth before he has passed the camp test for that type of craft;

j. Swimming and watercraft regulations for out-trips to be stated clearly and enforced strictly;

k. Watercraft, other than life-saving patrol boats, not to be allowed in an area being used for swimming; campers not to enter or cling to a patrol boat except in an emergency.

The Physical and Health Education Branch is responsible to the Department of Education for the administration of these regulations and grants to non-profit camps.

Double Purpose Incinerator

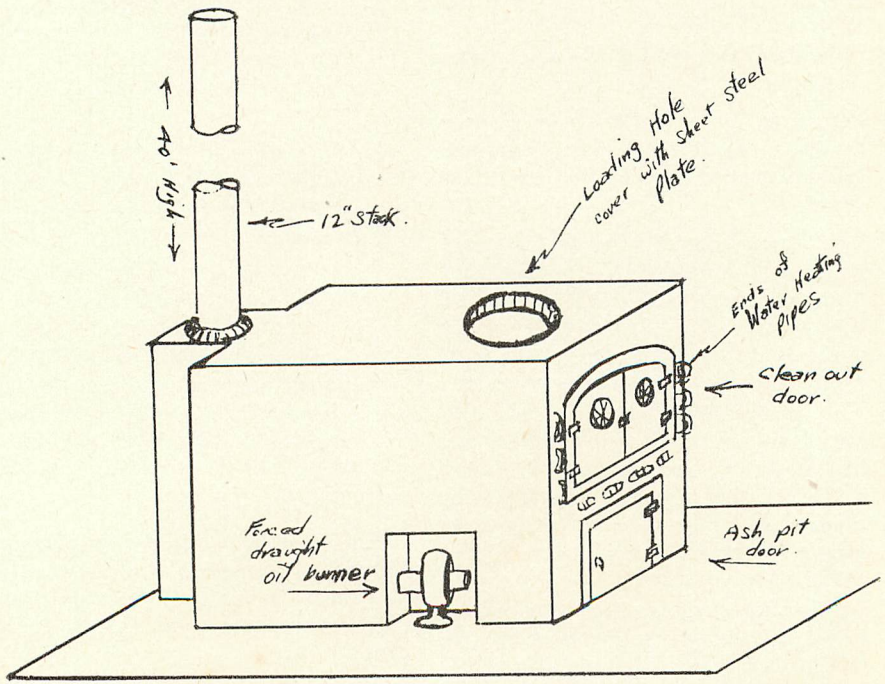
David Palter, B.A.Sc.

One of camping's most persistent problems with regard to health is the total disposal of garbage and waste material. It is believed that most sickness and disease is caused by fly-borne germs. Where waste materials and garbage accumulate, a formidable breeding place for flies and germs is created. It is therefore a wise precaution, for health reasons, to make disposal of such materials complete. There are only two methods of accomplishing this to the writer's satisfaction — either burying, with earth covering over the pit or by burning.

Burying, for a large camp is practically an impossible task because of the size and number of pits required. Burning has proven to be the most satisfactory method of garbage disposal for a larger camp. Burning garbage does not necessarily involve a waste of fuel, in fact, the fuel used and the waste material itself will provide sufficient heat for continuous hot showers and laundry.

In planning an incinerator that will heat water and burn garbage simultaneously, the main consideration is to make it large enough to accept all the garbage accumulated immediately after every meal. Kitchen pails must be emptied three times a day, and if this policy is adhered to, the greater sources of contamination will be eliminated.

In order to service a camp with three hundred people, the incinerator should be at least six feet high, five feet wide, and eight feet long (outside dimensions) —made of cast cement and rocks, and lined completely with fire brick. The fire box occupies the upper two-thirds of the volume and is six feet long, three



feet wide, and three feet high (inside dimensions). The ash pit is two feet wide, two feet high and six feet long.

The grates are made of 1" water pipe and there are two radiators built into the sides of the fire box, which are also made of 1" water pipe. Water is supplied continuously to the grates and the hot water is stored in a 500-gallon tank. This supplies the showers and laundry. Large cast iron clean-out doors are at the front and a forty-foot 12" steel stack at the back. A loading hole is left in the top of the incinerator covered by a piece of sheet steel.

To operate the incinerator, a wood fire is first built in the fire box. When the incinerator is well heated, all garbage (wet and dry) as well as tin cans and bottles, can be dumped through the top loading door. Paper, cartons and any waste material add to the heat and the wet garbage dries quickly in the draught set up by the forty-foot chimney. Wet garbage, when dried, adds heat because of its grease content. An occasional stirring helps the process, and, after three hours, what is left of the cans and bottles can be shovelled out and safely sent to the dump because they are thoroughly sanitized.

An added refinement that was found to be most useful is a forced draught oil burner installed with the burner blasting into the ash pit. This burner is controlled by an aquastat in the 500-gallon water tank. When additional hot water is required, the burner automatically goes on, and the intense heat melts glass bottles and practically vaporizes the tin cans. When the incinerator is used without the oil burner, about one 45-gallon oil drum of ash is produced per day. With the oil burner, there is one quarter of this amount of ash, and no stirring of the garbage is required.

The incinerator as described above has been in use during the summers of 1951 and 1952, and has proven to be most satisfactory.

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We Tried This - 1952

Artificial Respiration "En Masse"

A group of seniors, practising Artificial Respiration for the Bronze Medallion, excited the curiosity of some younger campers. A number of questions came to them all at once. "Why do they do that? What is it for? Is it easy? Can we try?"

By chance there arose an idea which "we tried", and which proved to be one of our most absorbing and successful camp programs.

The camp was divided into sections according to age. There were about twenty girls in each section. On a rainy afternoon each group was assigned to some cosy corner in camp and there they heard from a counselor what Artificial Respiration is; how it began and the part that it plays in our lives today. The bright red and black costume badge was passed around. The interest was keen.

At these fireside groups, junior and senior award classes began at Glen Bernard. The campers were so interested that an evening program was devoted to practising, as well as morning and afternoon groups. The Schafer and the Holger Nielsen methods were taught to all the groups.

Over sixty awards were granted by the Royal Life Saving Society to the campers. Each camper possessed a sense of accomplishment as well as knowing that a great deal of fun and enjoyment had gone into her work.

It is a fine feeling to know that a group of girls have been trained to some day save a life—who knows?

JOAN COLBERT, Director
Waterfront and Senior
Camp Program,
Glen Bernard Camp

ORIENTEERING

Can you find your way in the bush without a compass? or even with one? Do you know the way to the nearest highway, railroad, or even back to camp when you have left the recognised paths? Can you follow a simple map? Do you get away often enough from your immediate camp site and explore the woods around it, at the same time getting the thrill of seeing new birds, animals, plants and trees and of coming back to camp after having had a really exciting time? Do you take the fullest advantage of the beautiful country which surrounds your camp and enjoy to the full God's Open Air?

These are questions which should always be asked at the beginning of the season, for aren't we in danger of concentrating too much on the activities on the camp grounds and of losing the original idea of camping? As an answer to these questions we tried "Orienteering" and it proved to be a spring-board for renewed interest in ranging, woodcraft, etc. Orienteering is a game which started a few years ago in Sweden and has spread to this continent. Basically, it is just a map and compass game and can be played on a large or small scale and with individual or group contests. Whilst we had only a few contests, we used Orienteering as a means to an end rather than the end itself.

Compass work is often considered dull. but when each camper participates by learning the length of an average stride. checking the directions of other campers and laying trails for other groups to follow. it becomes exciting. Each day. at the beginning of the season, we took small groups away from camp and worked towards an objective by means of map and compass. We "bush-whacked" our way. marked trails

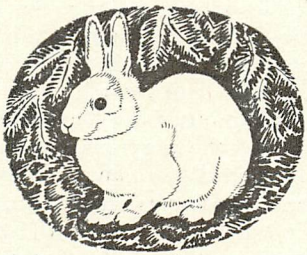
and cleared them. Often we took food for a cook-out, which gave us an opportunity to learn to build better fires and do more camp cooking.

An exciting contest was held to rediscover Lost Lake; two groups started from widely separated points and met at the end of their different routes. At the lake we found a derelict camp site, the re-building of which became a major project for the rest of the season. This camp site is near the Park Musuem and its re-building has opened up further nature trails.

We can learn to swim, to canoe and to play tennis wherever there are facilities . . . but at camp we get the glorious opportunity of getting out into the bush and of studying and enjoying Nature at her best, which is in her wild state. Do we use this opportunity enough?

Why not try "Orienteering" next year?

J. MANNING,
Camp Tanamakoon.



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Book Reviews

Mammals of North America, by Victor H. Cahalane; published by the Macmillan Company of Canada; 682 pages; bibliography, 92 illustrations; price $9.00.

This is a most outstanding new nature book and the author has done a remarkable job of taking the known scientific facts about many animals and transforming them into fascinating stories. You can watch the beaver build his famous dams, learn how the wolf outwits the porcupine and see the black bear and her cubs at play. The book is as exciting as an adventure tale. as full of curious and little-known facts as a "believe-it-or-not" column. Intimate biographies of the animals tell you what their homes are like, what they eat, who their enemies are, where they live and where they came from.

Ask at the Canadian Camping Association office, 52 Avenue Road. Toronto to see the review copy. It is an expensive book, but a valuable edition to any library.

M.S.E.

Patrol Leader's Handbook, published by the Girl Scouts of the United States of America, 155 East 44th Street, New York 17, N.Y. Price 10 cents.

This small booklet is a highly visualized presentation of the patrol system and how it works. It is printed in four colors on the same type of paper used by comic book publishers. The book itself is addressed to the girl and is another step along the road to publishing more books for the girl membership. The Patrol Leaders Handbook tells the patrol leader in words and pictures, what her job is and gives her guides to help in carrying it out. It describes the duties of the leader, how to hold patrol meetings, the Court of Honor and its work; also information about the jobs of other troop officers. Useful, of course, to Girl Guides and quite fascinating in its illustrations.

A Book of the Seasons. An anthology, made and decorated by Eve Garnett. Published by the Oxford University Press, University Ave., Toronto 2. Price $2.50.

This is a most delightful book of poetry of the Out-of-doors selected especially for children. It contains great poetry about each of the four seasons of the year,—indeed some of the best extracts from poets of the past and the present. Fortunate indeed is the child who can possess such a charming book, for not only does it contain some of the finest examples of lyrical poetry, but it is also a delight to the eye. The illustrations in color and the exquisite line drawings have a lightness and a grace which make this a book to be cherished by children of all ages — including adults.

M.S.E.

Camp Safety Digest. Published by the Centre for Safety Education Div. of General Education, New York University, New York 3. Price: Single copies 50 cents; more than ten, 45 cents.

This Camp Safety Digest brings together a valuable collection of articles by outstanding Camp leaders. Each article presents the writer's ideas of how safety can be integrated into some phase of camping. Among the sixteen contrbutors to the Digest are Marjorie Camp on "Organizing the Camp for Safety"; S. P. Messer on "Good Camp Housekeeping"; C. Davis on "Fire Prevention and Protection"; Catherine Hammett on "Safety in Camping Skills"; Ellsworth Jaeger on "Safety First in Nature"; C. R. Blackstock on

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"Canoe Trips". These are just a few of the many practical articles contained in this inexpensive but valuable booklet. The publication is made possible through an annual grant from the Accident Prevention Dept. of the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies.

Leather Crafts, by Parkes and Judge; published by Longmans, Green and Company. Toronto; profusely illustrated. 130 pages; price, $3.75.

This is a handbook for teachers and students of leather crafts and is written by Jessie F. B. Parkes, supervisor of handicrafts, and S. B. Judge, F.R.S.A., supervisor of art (1927-41) Vancouver. B.C. It is. therefore, a valuable contribution from artist-craftsmen who have actually guided children and adults through the intricacies of the subject for many years. The authors, in preparing the material, have endeavoured to give valuable help to the following groups — first the art specialists in schools, colleges; secondly, the craft instructors in clubs and camps, and thirdly, those who lack either time or desire to plan projects or designs for themselves.

There are many pages of artistic designs. The decorative motifs are based on familiar things such as the pine cone, the oak leaf and acorn, the maple leaf and the dogwood, which is the floral emblem of British Columbia. In addition to floral forms, there are motifs based on the ship, sea life and characters from the carvings of the Pacific Coast Indians.

M.S.E.

Safety & Comfort Tips for the Woodsmen

WELLAND S. GEMMELL
Minister, Lands and Forests

Take a good compass and map, but first learn how to use them. Boil all water for drinking. Always build campfires on rock, sand or cleared earth; never on dry grass, among leaves or humus. Keep your fire away from old logs, stumps and roots.

Spread your blankets out in the afternoon sun. When they are warm and dry, roll them up tightly. They will then retain the warmth and give greater comfort at night. Remember that as much cold comes up from the ground as from the air. Use a ground sheet and keep plenty of other protection beneath you.

Carry an extra pair of glasses if you wear them. It's a good idea to wear a good pair of yellow or green anti-glare glasses in the bush. They will protect the eyes from low-hanging branches as well as from the sun in open spaces.

Wrap bacon in heavy paper before starting out and keep it wrapped in the same paper. To keep bacon from mould, hang it in the smoke to leeward of the campfire occasionally.

If your canoe or boat upsets, remember that you can't swim far in waters cooled by Fall weather. Unless you are an experienced swimmer and KNOW you can reach shore, stick to the boat. A canoe or boat, unless old and waterlogged, will support several persons if they merely rest on it and keep low in the water. It can be manoeuvered to shore then, slowly, perhaps, but surely.

The Burning of Stubble and Other Crop Residues and fallen leaves, which should be allowed to return to the soil, destroys material that otherwise helps to create fertile, erosion-resisting humus on the land. Too, the capacity of the land to absorb and retain moisture is reduced and run-off is greater.

The burning-off of forests and of wooded slopes, lack of contouring, terracing and other watershed protective measures, including deforestation by unwise logging practices, also contribute to increased run-off and lower the capability of the land to serve as a natural reservoir. When such conditions become widespread in any area, devastating floods recur again and again. When the land is dry, high winds take off layer after layer of the remaining topsoil. Soon the land becomes unfertile and is abandoned.

—From Bulletins of Lands and Forests

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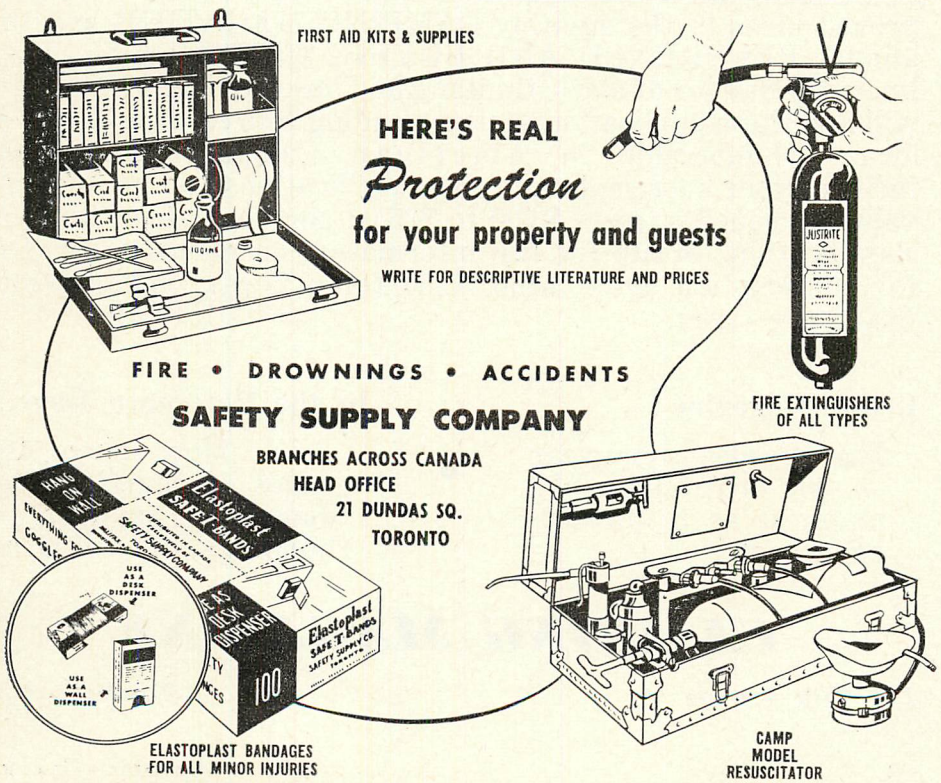

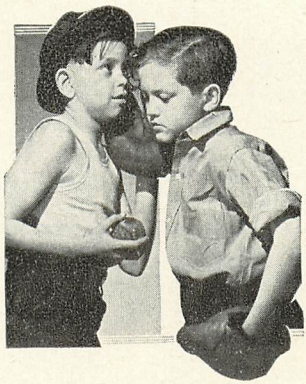

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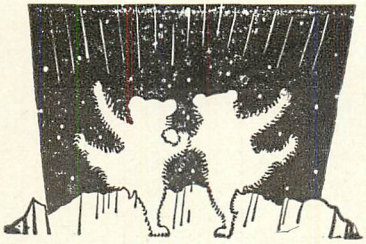


In Lighter Vein

Little Chris (ending prayer): And please, Lord, put the vitamins in pie instead of in cod-liver oil.

—★—

First Little Boy: "Why can we eat more pancakes than waffles?"

Second Little Boy: "Because pancakes slip over and make room, but waffles have non-skid tread and won't budge."

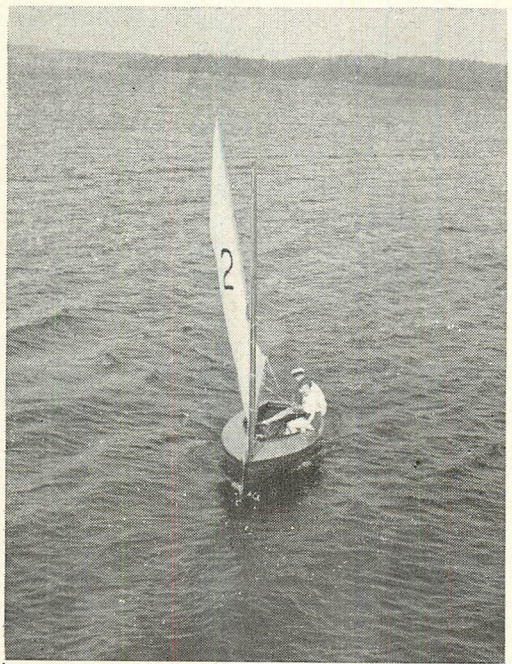
Once there was a camper
  Who collected, in the woods
Growing things. She told the cook:
  "They're edible as foods".

Mushrooms shaggy-maned and smooth,
  Mushrooms white and brown;
Morells from under pine trees,
  Fungus from the ground.

"How do I know they're edible?"
  "I've bought myself a book.
The pictures all are colored;
  You can see how nice they look".

"I'll fry them for you, said the cook,
  But if in heaven you wake;
You'll know for sure, I reckon
  That you made a *grave* mistake!"

—M.S.E.



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—★—

The baby sitter was trying to make time pass pleasantly for Junior by asking about the animals in his picture book. They got to the picture of zebras. "What do zebras have that no other animals have?"

Junior: "Little zebras".

—★—

"If you don't get everything you want, think of the things you don't get that you don't want."

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